

LL. GEORGE SWEARS VENGEANCE BY AIR RAIDSON GERMANY

Roused to Anger on Seeing
Bodies of Mother and
Four Boys

POPULAR DEMAND

"We shall Bomb Them With
Compound Interest," De-
clares Premier

KRUPPS IS SCARED

Special Precautions Order-
ed in View of Threat-
ened Reprisals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—The moonlight
raids have intensified the demand for
reprisals. A coroner's jury brought in
a verdict to this effect, yesterday,
while, when Mr. Lloyd George was
visiting the bombed district, yesterday
morning, he was greeted with a cry of:
"Reprisals on German towns!"

The Premier was understood to
reply: "We shall do that." According
to the Daily Mail, the Premier said:
"We shall bomb Germany with com-
pound interest." It was on reaching
a street where the bodies of four
youths and the mother of five children
had been dragged out from their
humble dwellings that Mr. Lloyd
George's anger thus blazed forth.

Dr. Christopher Addison, M. P. for
Shoreditch and General Sir Francis
Lloyd, G.O.C. London District, ad-
dressed a meeting in a district which
had been severely bombed. The
former said: "Our output of aer-
oplanes has increased sixfold. We
have mastered submarine warfare
and before long we shall achieve an equal
supremacy in the air, whether here
or in the enemy's country."

General Sir Francis Lloyd dwelt on
the success of the barrages. He said
that, if the meeting passed a resolu-
tion demanding reprisals, he would
forward it to the proper quarter. A
resolution to that effect was passed
accordingly.

New Air Ministry

The Daily Chronicle states that
the War Cabinet has practically de-
cided on the creation of an Air
Ministry, with a separate war ser-
vice.

The Guards at Marlborough House
and St. James Palace were wearing
steel helmets yesterday. The special
constables are agitating for helmets.

The Admiralty reports:—"Naval
aircraft, on Monday night, bombed
the lock-gates at Zebrugg and
dropped a quantity of explosives,
yesterday afternoon, on the sheds
and machines of St. Denis Western
aerodrome. We shot down two
enemy aircraft. All ours have re-
turned."

Raid on Stuttgart

Amsterdam, October 2.—The
Frankfurter Zeitung states that two
air-raids were made on Stuttgart on
Sunday night. Two persons were
killed and five injured.

An Essen newspaper publishes a
military order that all lights must be
darkened in the district of Dusseldorf
and a large part of Westphalia and
also in other places in Western Ger-
many, against possible air-attacks.

During an air-raid on St. Denis
Western, a bomb made a big hole in
the railway-line and a troop-train
was bombed and derailed, a number
of men being killed or injured.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Cuzen M. Oct. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kanagawa M. Oct. 11
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penna. Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hsanki M. Oct. 13

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 3
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia. Oct. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18

For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suikoku M. Oct. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 23

Chihli is Not in Danger From Yellow River Floods As Water Now Subsiding

Estimate 100 days to Clear Tientsin and \$6,000,000
In Conservancy Work; Scarlet Fever Breaks Out

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 4.—Japanese Con-
sular reports from Tientsin state that
the southern bank of the Yellow River
broke on the 27th of last month, near
Fanchwang and Taitien, the waters
flowing towards Hotsehsien. The
local authorities have been doing their
utmost to repair the breaches, but
have not been successful up to the
present.

The northern bank of the Yellow
River being a high dyke, while the
Grand Canal has lifted to the level of
the surrounding country, there is no
fear of the output of the Yellow
River flowing into Chihli. The reports
in the newspapers that the Yellow
River has broken its northern bank
may be a misrepresentation of the
above fact.

Although the Yellow River is higher
than in ordinary years by fifteen feet,
its waters have been going down three
to four inches during the past few
days and, therefore, unless there is
another heavy downfall of rain, there
is no fear of further floods.

The floods at Tientsin are the re-
sult of the Me-ho running into the
Grand Canal and have nothing to do
with the overflow from the Yellow
River.

\$6,000,000 for Conservancy

The total cost for the conservancy
of the waterways in Tientsin will be

about \$6,000,000, according to the
estimate of Tschun Tsao Kun of
Chihli. He has requested the Govern-
ment to order the Tientsin Customs to
remit him an advance of \$3,000,000
immediately. General Yen Shih-san
has requested the government to remit
\$30,000 to him for relief of the over-
flow of the Weasul.

No change was apparent Wednes-
day in the height of the Tientsin flood.
Mr. Pincioni, the engineer for the
conservancy of the Haiho, expects to
effect the de-watering in one hundred
days.

Numerous cases of scarlet fever
have been found among the sufferers.
Although no definite figure has been
obtained with reference to the num-
ber of people that perished during the
disaster, the bodies that have been
recovered are mostly those of women.

The United States has contributed
\$250,000, Japan \$300,000 and France a
large quantity of Annamite rice to-
wards the relief of the Tientsin suffer-
ers.

Tschun Tsao Kun has set up in the
flooded district thirty immense steam-
ing cookers and Chief of Police Yang
I-tah has erected eight more for the
steaming of Chinese bread. The daily
output is about 20,000 loaves.

Woman's Club Alter Time For Meetings

Departmental Gatherings In
Afternoon Owing To Red
Cross Work

Owing to the desire of the Red Cross
workers to keep the mornings free for
their war relief duties several pre-
liminary meetings of Departments of
the American Woman's Club have
been changed from forenoons to
afternoons.

The Musical Department of the Club
will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon
in Mrs. Webb's rooms at the Astor
House, instead of next Wednesday.

The Library Department will meet
at 4:30 p.m. next Tuesday at the
Palace Hotel, and the Philanthropic
Department at 4:30 p.m. Friday, Oct.
12, at the home of Mrs. Woodbridge,
176 North Szechuen Road Extension.

Many additions to the various de-
partments were made at the Club's
first meeting of the season, held last
Tuesday.

GREAT HAVOC CAUSED BY FLOODS IN JAPAN

20,000 Houses Inundated In
Osaka And Kyoto; Thou-
sands Are Homeless

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, October 4.—Communication
and traffic are being slowly re-opened.
The havoc done to property is in-
estimable. In the vicinity of Osaka
and Kyoto alone, over 20,000 houses
have been inundated and tens of
thousands of people deprived of
shelter.

A six-year-old girl who has spent
two nights on a house-top has just
been rescued. Food is being distrib-
uted by soldiers among the suffer-
ers.

The Osaka newspapers are being
published half the usual size, owing
to a shortage of white paper.

SUN YAT-SEN IS SAFE FROM JAIL AT CANTON

Officials Ignore Peking Mandate
For Arrest; Also Permit
Recruiting

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, October 2.—The officials
are not giving effect to the mandate
ordering the arrest of Sun Yat-sen,
nor are they preventing the enlist-
ment of troops by the Military
Government.

Rule Bourgeois Out Of Russian Ministry

Conference First Agrees To
Coalition, Then Swamps
It In New Vote

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 2.—At the All-
Russia Democratic Conference, the
majority of the Soldiers' and Work-
men's Delegates protested against a
coalition with the bourgeois. A de-
putation of 200 strong, declaring they
represented half a million workers,
accompanied by soldiers, attempted to
force their way into the conference, to
protest against a coalition with the
bourgeois and to demand immediate
peace. Six members of the deputa-
tion were admitted.

After the conference had passed a
resolution, by 765 votes to 677, in favor
of a Coalition Government, amend-
ments were carried, excluding the
participation of the bourgeois elements
connected with the Korniloff move-
ment and also the Cadets. The coalition
resolution was subsequently re-
scinded, by 812 votes to 180.

The Novoye Vremya states that the
Provisional Government is willing to
accept the suggestion made by the
conference for immediately summon-
ing a Provisional Parliament, repre-
sentative of all classes, to which the
Government will be responsible, pend-
ing the formation of the Constituent
Assembly.

Dues on Suez Canal 8 1-2 Francs Per Ton

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—The Suez Canal
dues, commencing with the New Year,
for unloaded and loaded ships, will be
8 1/2 francs per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Weeks Employee Faces Embezzling Charges

Jose Campos In British Police
Court Alleged To Have
Taken \$77.27

Jose Marie Campos, a clerk em-
ployed by Messrs. Weeks and Co.
Ltd., appeared in the British Police
Court yesterday charged with the
embezzlement of \$77.27. Mr. S. H.
McKean, appearing for the prosecu-
tion, stated that further charges
might be brought against the clerk
as he understood that a considerably
larger sum was involved than was
mentioned in the charge.

Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, ad-
judged the case one week, on
application for a remand by the pro-
secution after Detective-Inspector
Burnside had given evidence of
arresting the accused at 1 a.m.
yesterday. Campos was allowed bail
at \$250 for himself, with two sureties
of \$500 each.

American Flyers With French And Their New Flag



LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

Members of the famous Lafayette
Escadrille in France and the new
American flag recently presented to
them by Mrs. William G. McAdoo,
wife of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, and made by girls in the Treas-
ury Department, Washington. The
picture also shows some of the escad-
ron, McDonagie, Lovell, Willis, Jones,
extraordinary mascots of the Escad-
rille—"Archie," a black dog; Rouge,
"Whiskey," a lion pup; "Soda," a
lioness and "The Brat," a white dog.

Sitting, left to right—Masson,
Lieutenant Thaw, Captain Therault,
Lufberry, Johnson, Bigelow and
Rockwell.

NO MORE PEACE TALK, SAYS VON HINDENBURG

Must Wait Until Our Bloody
Work Is Done And Vic-
tory Is Ours

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 2.—Germany
is celebrating Marshal von Hinden-
burg's birthday. Replying to mes-
sages of congratulation, von Hin-
denburg telegraphed: "The watch-
word of the German people must be:
'No more talk of peace until our
bloody work is done and victory is
ours.'"

During the celebrations at head-
quarters, the Kaiser called at von
Hindenburg's house and presented
him with a bust of the "All-Highest
War-Lord." The road from von
Hindenburg's house to headquarters
was lined with children strewing
flowers, while almsmen dropped
flowers and laurel leaves.

Quartermaster Ludendorff and
the Staff received von Hindenburg
at headquarters. Effusive speeches
were made, including one by the
Kaiser, who praised "the hero of
the German people."

20 People Killed When House Falls

Reuter's Service

Paris, October 2.—A building col-
lapsed at Calais, yesterday, through
which 20 persons were killed.

Action Begun Against Navigation Co. Man

Mr. W. H. Keeble Sued In
British Supreme Court
Yesterday

Action was begun by Chwang Tes-
laing against Mr. W. H. Keeble before
Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge, in
the British Supreme Court yesterday.

The first cause for action was for
£15, 450 and \$19,355, being money
advanced by the plaintiff to defendant
as representative of the China Coast
Steam Navigation Co., and the second
cause was for similar amounts
against defendant as the sole British
member of the said Company. A third
cause for the action was for \$500
allegedly owing to the plaintiff by the
defendant.

The first cause, Mr. R. F. C. Master,
counsel for Mr. Keeble, explained was
based on certain comrade orders
signed by his client as manager of
the company. The defendant, it was
alleged, had signed a document hold-
ing himself responsible for all com-
rade orders signed by himself for
the company, and counsel was pre-
pared to submit to judgment on hav-
ing inspection of the documents.

Mr. H. D. Rodger, appearing for the
plaintiff, said he would be prepared
to give an inspection of the documents.
Mr. Master stated that the second
cause would not arise in view of the
first cause being admitted and he
would ask for particulars in regard to
the partnership in connection with the
third cause.

The Court made an order for
particulars to be filed within a week
and gave Mr. Master a week to file
his defense.

Only 13 Merchantmen Lost by Gt. Britain To U-Boats Last Week

Italian Casualties Are Two Sail-
ing-Ships And Three
Under 100 Tons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—The Ad-
miralty announced: "Last week, the
number of vessels arriving at ports
of the United Kingdom totaled
2,680 and the number sailing 2,742.
There were lost during the same
period, over 1,600 tons, 11; under
1,600 tons, 2; unsuccessfully attack-
ed 16.

Rome, October 3.—During the
week ending September 30, 482
steamers arrived and 438 left
Italian ports. Two sailing-ships were
lost and three under 100 tons were lost
during the same period.

COALITION CABINET IS SWEDISH KING'S PLAN

Says Strictly Impartial Neutral-
ity Always His Aim And
Will Still Be

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, October 2.—The King
of Sweden has summoned the lead-
ers of the three principal political
Parties, including Dr. Branting, the
Socialist leader, with a view to the
formation of a Coalition Govern-
ment. Addressing the leaders, the
King said:—

"Since the beginning of the war,
my policy has always aimed at keep-
ing Sweden out of the conflict and
to follow strictly impartial neutral-
ity. Our difficulties are increasing
daily and the greatest prudence is
necessary, so that we may maintain
the position we have adopted once
for all."

"I am firmly convinced that the
best way to solve the question will
be to form a Coalition Cabinet
which will show by its composition
to Sweden and abroad with what
unanimity the Swedish people have
accepted the policy of neutrality
which I have pursued. I beg you to
carefully consider this proposal and
to inform me of the result of your
deliberations."

Baltic Fleet Sends Cabinet Ultimatum

Government's Answer Is To Dis-
solve Seamen's Committee;
Orders Re-election

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 3.—The Govern-
ment has dissolved the Seamen's
Committee of the Baltic Fleet, owing
to the despatch of an ultimatum and
has ordered the election of a new
committee.

TIMES EULOGISES ISHI FOR BEATING GERMANY

Upsets Intrigues To Cause En-
mity Between United States
And Japan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—In an editorial
on the success of the Ishi mission
in America, The Times dwells on the
failure of the long-standing in-
trigues of the Germans to set enmity
between the United States and
Japan. It refers to the obstinacy
with which the Germans persisted
in hugging this darling design, not-
ably by a shower of German press
articles seeking to prove that friend-
ship between America and Japan was
impossible and the recent in-
vitation to Japan to join Mexico
against the United States.

"The Japanese have long observed
German methods with patient vigil-
ance. It is really stupid of the Ger-
mans to suppose that the Americans
could be filled with suspicion and
enmity by the Power which seized
Tsingtao."

The Times warmly eulogizes
Baron Ishi, particularly for his ex-
position of Japan's whole-hearted
attitude towards the war and his
broad-minded enunciation of his
views regarding the development
and protection of China, and the
latter are contrasted with German
policy, whose aspirations and inten-
tions in the Far East were entirely
unilateral.

Valuable Hill Falls To Italian Advance

Significant Capture On Bal-
sizza; Win Objective In
Heroic Struggle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Udine, October 2.—The Italians, at
the extreme end of Balsizza Plateau,
between Podlaka and Madori, have
made a small but significant advance,
capturing a valuable hill, 2,500 feet
high, after an heroic struggle. This
hill has changed hands frequently in
the recent fighting.

Rome, October 3.—An official com-
munique reports: An attack made
by the enemy on the western slopes
of Monte San Gabriele completely
failed. We took 30 prisoners.
Yesterday, our air-squadrons bom-
barded the railway-station at Grahovo.
We carried out two raids last night,
dropping four tons of bombs on mili-
tary objectives at Pola, doing great
damage to them. We brought down
two enemy aeroplanes.

Germany Supplying Aeroplanes to Dutch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 2.—The Han-
delblad states that Germany is sup-
plying twelve aeroplanes to the
Dutch army.

POPE WANTS TO SEE MERCIER ON A POLITICAL MISSION

Governor of Belgium Pro-
mises Conditional Pass-
port for Cardinal

STILL SEEK PEACE

Vatican Thinks Germany Is
Ready to Evacuate Occu-
pied Countries

WOULD TEST ISSUE

Benedict Suggests He Ask
What are Kaiser's Pre-
cise Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 2.—A telegram
from Berlin states that Baron von
Kuehlmann, the German Minister of
Foreign Affairs, denies the Russian
report that Germany proposed a
separate peace with either France or
Great Britain.

The Pope has requested General
von Falkenhause, the Governor of
Belgium, to permit Cardinal Mercier
to visit Rome on an important
political mission. A conditional pass-
port has been promised.

Mystery Of A Note

Rome, October 2.—The Giornale
d'Italia states that the Pope has issued
a note to the Entente Powers, intimat-
ing the reason for his belief that the
replies of the Central Powers to his
peace note may be regarded as an
intimation of the readiness of Ger-
many to evacuate Belgium and
Northern France. He asks whether
he shall request Germany to state her
precise conditions.

The Tribune denies that the Pope
has sent the Entente another note. It
says that it is not excluded that he will
do so, but it is impossible to say when.

Experts Testify In Passports Case

Printing Men Give Estimates On
Cost Of Making False
Papers

Expert testimony regarding the
printing, engraving and stamping of
blank passports took up most of the
afternoon yesterday at the hearing of
the false passport case in which three
Chinese printers are charged. The
testimony was given by Mr. F. W.
Moore, of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh,
and Mr. J. L. Cowan, of the Oriental
Press. The case is being heard by
Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan.

Mr. Moore, after examining the
exhibits, said that a hundred copies of
a document such as that represented
by a photograph of a Spanish passport
might be made for about \$23, kinder,
according to his testimony, paid \$25 or
\$38, and this, Mr. Moore thought, was
not an exorbitant price. He testified
further regarding the processes of
making wood engravings for the
signature and seals of the papers and
Mr. Cowan gave testimony corroborat-
ing the first witness' estimates of
cost. Mr. Moore stated that he knew
the accused Loh Kien-isa, manager of
a Honan Road stationery shop, as an
engraver and that his firm had given
the man employment several times at
making wood engravings of signatures
for certain documents.

Kinder's former house-boy, who
testified Wednesday to having had a
hand in securing the false passports,
was placed in the box for cross-ex-
amination. The failure of the electric
lights halted the proceedings and the
Court announced that it would sit
from 2.30 to 8 p.m. today in an effort
to finish the case.

The Weather

Overcast, gloomy, misty and damp
weather. The maximum tempera-
ture recorded yesterday was 62.9 and
the minimum 59.2, the figures for
the corresponding day last year being
respectively 75.6 and 53.0.

MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF DEAD SOLICITORS

Tribute Given Messrs. K. T. Parsons And A. S. Wilson
In British Court

A formal memorial in honor of Mr. K. T. Parsons and Mr. A. S. Wilson, members of the British bar in Shanghai who have died recently, was held yesterday morning in the British Supreme Court. Most of the members of the British bar were present. Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Chief Judge, was on the bench with Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, also was present.

Sir Havilland said:
"Mr. Crown Advocate and Gentlemen: Since the Court closed for the vacation we have lost two more members of our profession in Shanghai—Parsons and Wilson. They were not amongst those who were before the public as advocates in this Court; it fell to their lot to perform the no less important work of our profession which generally falls to the lot of a solicitor. They were both of them men for whom I had a strong personal affection, and I am sure that the loveableness of their nature must have secured equal affection from all of their colleagues in the profession and from a large number of those members of this community who had the privilege of their intimacy. The places of their deaths were far apart; the circumstances were very different, but I cannot help feeling that though that is so this war has really taken a toll of both their lives. Parsons went early in the struggle. We who knew him will remember the insistence with which he overcame the difficulties which seemed at one time to be likely to prevent his serving his country in the way he wished. But he went. He has conducted himself bravely and skillfully in the various ranks through which he has passed. Recently he was mentioned in despatches, and the appointment on the Staff which his services earned for him led us to hope and to think that we had reasonable hope that we should see him back amongst us once more at the conclusion of the war. Disaster visum. As regards Wilson we know how ready he was to enter into the public life of this place, to do what he could for others, not only professionally but in a public and also in a private capacity. His health was not such as to allow him to go, but I feel confident—and those who were more intimately connected with him in his work will, I am sure, bear me out when I say that his unselfishness, his devotion to work, enabled others to go; and I feel that although he was not rewarded if I may say so, with a death at the front, he is none the less one of those who has done what he can in the service and for the benefit of his country. Gentlemen, and particularly Mr. McNeill, and Mr. McLeod, I assure you of the sympathy of the bench with you."

Mr. Mossop said—"My lord, On behalf of the members of the Bar I beg to support all your lordship has said in tribute to the memory of our old friends and members—the late Mr. Parsons and Mr. Wilson. We are grateful, my lord, for this opportunity of testifying by our presence here in Court this morning how deeply we record their loss; and we would extend to the relatives of each of the deceased gentlemen our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement."

Mr. McNeill and Mr. Macleod then expressed their thanks to the court.

Unknown Aeroplane Bombs Dutch Town

Missiles Destroy Two Houses In
Sluis But Nobody Is
Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, October 2.—An aeroplane of unknown nationality has dropped two bombs in the village of Sluis, destroying two houses. Nobody was injured.

The Cameos

The Cameos, the popular and clever party of entertainers who showed here a short time ago, will return for a very brief engagement at the Lyceum Theater beginning October 12. The troupe passed through Shanghai last Saturday en route to Hankow after escaping from floodbound Tientsin. Their original Hankow engagement was billed for September 26 but the rising waters cut off direct communication with that place. The entertainers, by a desperate stretch, managed to catch the last boat out of Tientsin for Shanghai and hurried on by the longer route to keep their engagement.

Belgian Trench Mortar Bomb



This Belgian trench mortar, used for firing bombs from the trenches, is small in size but a powerful engine of destruction. The bomb is loaded with a high explosive and causes fearful destruction.

Order that Bois-le-Chaume Be Retaken, Whatever Cost

French Possession Renders German Positions Untenable;
Determined Counter-Attack Smashed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 2.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports: The Germans are very anxious regarding the situation at Bois-le-Chaume, on the right bank of the Meuse, and have ordered that the dominating points of the wood must be re-captured at all costs, as their present positions without Croix-de-la-Vaux, which is a height on the eastern margin of the wood, in French hands, are untenable. Hence, a third determined counter-attack was made today, which failed with heavy losses.

Paris, October 3.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been fairly violent artillery work in Belgium and on the Aisne front. After the bombardment mentioned this morning, the Germans made a heavy attack on the right bank of the Meuse, between Hill 344 and Samogneux. They gained a footing in a point north of Hill 344, but were driven out from the greater part, after violent fighting.

Neutralise German Attack
The communique this afternoon reported: East of Rheims, our batteries effectively replied to the enemy's artillery and neutralised an attack which was being prepared. There was a violent artillery struggle, during the night, on both banks of the Meuse, particularly in the region north of Gun Hill.

Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilograms of explosives on the railway-station at Fribourg and nine other railway-stations and also the factories at Volklingen and Hofenbach. As a reprisal for the bombardment of Bar-le-Duc, two of our aeroplanes bombed the town of Baden.

The official communique issued this evening reports that there has been artillery activity north of the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse. Otherwise, the front was comparatively quiet.

British Hold All Gains

London, October 3.—Field Marshal

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon that there has been reciprocal artillery work eastward of Ypres.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters emphasises the importance of the fact that we retain all the gains made in our recent pushes. "This is the true test of military strength, for in this war the taking of a position is one thing and retaining it quite another. Apropos of which, the following incident is characteristic."

"Following a great burst of gunfire, the Germans succeeded in rushing a little outpost of ours in the valley of the Scarpe, where there was much bitter fighting in the Spring. It was a small affair, garrisoned by a mere handful of men, but the Huns made a great fuss over it, as they do over any of their rare successes nowadays."

Premature Vantings
"Their vantings, however, were premature, for, the following night, our lads returned and cleared them out of the post. The moral is that what we take we keep nowadays, even though the enemy effect a temporary re-entry."

"The side which is always steadily losing and never recovers its losses is a beaten side and the Germans are being surely defeated on the western front. Defeat in the field is the one nightmare from which Prussian militarism shrinks."

"Don't trouble about the map. We have done all that we wanted in the way we wanted; that is what really matters."

German Bulletin
A German official communique reports: "We repulsed an attempt to recapture the ground north of the Menin to Ypres road. We captured French trenches on a width of 1,200 meters, on the northern slopes of Hill 344. Eight counter-attacks were driven back. We took 150 prisoners. "On Monday night, our airmen bombed London, Margate, Sheerness and Dover, with good effect."

Provinces Must Accept Council, says President

(From the Chinese Press)

All provinces which differ from the Central government on the legality of the convocation of the National Council will be regarded as intentionally opposing the Peking administration, President Feng Kuo-chang has announced in his reply to the demands of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting with reference to the Hunan question. The Chief Executive stated that the independence of Linling is wholly an act of high treason and as such deserves suppression in order to check any further treacherous movement. There may be people who are willing to assist the rebels, but the government has no alternative but to punish them all with armed force.

Hunan and Fokien have both informed the government that they have elected five delegates to attend the National Council. Three of the five representatives from each have already been residents of the Capital.

General Li Kai-hsien, the emissary of the President in the South, has telegraphed Peking, again describing the dissatisfaction of General Lu Yung-ting with the new Hunan Tsuchun, Fu Liang-tso. He stated also that the Kwangsi troops in Hunan were highly indignant upon receipt of the mandate dismissing the former Military Commissioner of Linling, Liu Kien-fang and would have mutinied had not General Lu advised them not to.

The Peking government is in receipt of a telegram from General Tang Chiao-yao, Tsuchun of Yunnan, requesting it to confer on him the title of Inspector-General of Yunnan and Szechuen and to allow him to send two divisions of troops to Szechuen at once.

It is reported that the two Division Commanders at Hunan, Generals Chao Hung-tih and Chen Fu-chu, have both marched their troops to Hungchow and declared their independence from the Peking government, but the Office of the President denied the report and explained that Chen's troops went to Hungchow with the view of attacking Linling, while Chao is on leave of absence.

The Military Governor of West Hunan, Tien Yin-tso, has announced his intention to declare independence from Peking. Fighting has already commenced between Peking and Hunan troops at Paoking, in South Hunan, and an ambulance corps from the Red Cross Society of Changsha has rushed to the scene for service.

Local Hunan residents expect that the end of the New Tsuchun, Fu Liang-tso, is near, as the commander of the 20th division, Gen. Fan Kuo-chang, who was supposed

to escort him to his new post, has suddenly changed his mind, according to information from reliable sources, and has invited the independent Military Commissioner of Linling, Liu Kien-fang, and the rebellious commander, Ling Shu-mei, of the Second Brigade of the First Division, to attack Fu jointly.

Plans were formulated Wednesday morning at a military conference attended by all the high military authorities in Peking, including Premier Tuan and Ministers Tiao Ju-lin, Liang Chi-chiao and Wang Tai-hsieh, to suppress the South with armed force. The Cabinet meeting, therefore, did not start until toward noon and the questions of enemy trading and sending troops to Europe were discussed.

Hwang Yi-er, the son of the revolutionary hero, Hwang Hsing, called on President Feng yesterday and expressed his gratitude for the honor bestowed upon his late father to be buried with state ceremony. The President requested him to accept a position in his office as one of the military aides, but young Hwang refused saying that he preferred to remain in his native city to observe the rites of mourning for his father.

General Lu Yung-hsien, the local Defence Commissioner, is now contemplating with Yung Tso-yi, commander of the Woosung Forts, an increase of the number of guns erected at the stronghold in response to instructions from the Central Administration.

The cruiser Haiyung, which has been cruising in Fochow waters, has been ordered to return to Shanghai on account of the lack of naval defence forces in this part of the country, according to information received by the Arsenal from Admiral Yao Wah-wen, chief of the Admiralty.

The Ministry of War yesterday gave a contract for the supply of 370 sets of horse saddles and other accessories to the Kiangnan Arsenal, which is allowed four months to execute the work.

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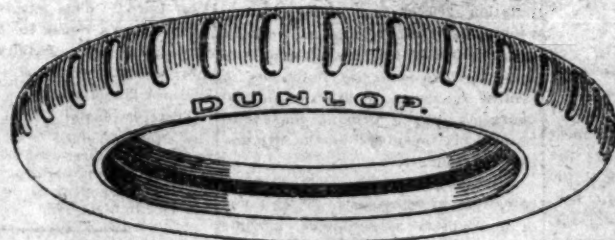
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Speed And Efficiency Mark Work On U.S. Cantonments

Sixteen Wooden Cities To Shelter 40,000 Population Each, Built Between June 15 And September 5

New York, August 25.—Two and a half miles from the Massachusetts junction town of Ayer, 8,000 acres of scrub-covered hills which in September will be a wooden city of 40,000 population is today swarming with thousands of workmen, crawling with freight-cars, motor trucks and wagons, and alive with an activity which seems feverish to the observer, but which is in reality directed by some of the best brains America can furnish—those of her sons who have been trained to plan and build, states the Engineering News-Record.

Within 75 days from the letting of the contract on June 18, this cantonment, Camp Devens, must be ready to house its quota of the National Army. Into its 1,100 and more buildings will go upward of 16,000,000 ft. of lumber, which is being unloaded, framed, transported and erected at the rate of 40 carloads a day. Nearly 20 miles of highway will be ready for the feet of its soldiers, the wheels of their guns and transports. The engineering organization of its constructing quartermaster must design and lay out a water-work system of 3,000,000 gal. per day capacity, a sanitary sewer and sand filter system, and electric lighting and power circuits of 1,200 kw. capacity.

The thousands of carloads of lumber, wood-stave pipe and tanks, sewer tile, paving materials, machinery, hardware and whatnot must be ordered with consideration for the sources of supply from which similar quantities are being drawn for 15 other cantonments of equal size. Only a central directing organization of the highest capacity, supplemented by the most efficient co-operation at the site, could carry through such a task at any time. Under present conditions, with the supply of most construction materials mortgaged by heavy general demand and with the country's railroad service so overtaxed that a shortage of more than 100,000 freight-cars has shown on the balance sheet for four successive months, the accomplishment of this task is a miracle. However, the miracle is taking place.

Contractors Told Where To Buy

The central organization which is accomplishing this feat has at its head Colonel Littell, chief of the cantonment division of the Quartermaster General's office. Assisted by two majors and advised by the subcommittee on emergency construction and contracts of the Council of National Defense, Colonel Littell has under him four men of national reputation in their respective capacities who have been commissioned as majors in the Quartermaster Corps. The constructing quartermaster at each cantonment reports directly to this organization. He is in personal charge on the one hand of the civilian engineering organization employed at each site to adapt the standard plans to the location, lay out the work, design special features required and inspect the construction. On the other hand, the contractor's organization is directly responsible to him, as is also the auditing department.

To arrange for the purchase of materials so that the 16 contractors would not be bidding against each other for the same supply, so that materials produced near each site might be utilized to the fullest extent and all supplies so routed as to avoid throwing too great a burden on any one transportation system, has been the task of the central office. Finding that in the present state of the steel market, to attempt the exclusive use of cast-iron pipe for water mains would be to court delay, this office directed the purchase of wood-stave pipe with cast-iron connections.

To avoid the serious difficulty of transporting Southern pine through the badly congested territory between New York and Buffalo, the central office directed the purchase for the cantonment at Ayer of the slightly more expensive Northern spruce. With the exception of 5,000,000 feet of dry pine boards obtained in the Carolinas, the amount by which the supply of seasoned spruce in the New England yards fell short of the requirements, the carrying out of this plan has made it possible to deliver a large part of the lumber required at the site the day after it is loaded at the mill and has eliminated all the delay

and confusion of tracing long-distance shipments.

This organization also takes up all matters appealed by the purchasing and transportation agents at each cantonment, tracing and expediting shipments, improving deliveries from manufacturers and the like.

Job Organization Harmonious

Assisting Captain Canfield, the constructing quartermaster at the cantonment, is a captain of the Medical Corps, who is charged with the important task of looking after the health of the construction force, seeing that no contagious diseases are brought to the site, that the ground is not fouled and that sanitary conditions are maintained. The work done by this officer is attested by the excellent condition of the working force. Although the camp commissary is already feeding 2,500 men, in addition to those foreign laborers who insist upon cooking their own meals, not a fly is to be found on the entire reservation; and every bit of waste food and every scrap of paper is collected and burned so promptly that the site has remained continuously as clean as on the day work started. There are also a full company of engineers and a truck company with 33 three-ton motor trucks encamped at the site. The engineer troops are at the disposal of the medical officer and of the civilian engineering organization, while the truck company is assisting the contractor in transporting materials, besides supplying the wants of the headquarters staff and of the troops at the site.

The effective co-operation of the entire construction force is attributed to the application of the principle which Mr. Balfour is said to have urged: that of utilizing existing organizations. In pursuit of this policy the engineering work has been placed in charge of a Boston consulting engineer, whose staff and associates, assisted by the additional force which the magnitude of the work demanded, has been transported to the camp and established at the headquarters of the constructing quartermaster.

In the same way a firm of Boston accountants has been brought to the

work to undertake the auditing and keeping of records. As the work is done by contract, the organization of the contracting firm is, of course, available as it stands. It has been the policy of this firm for years never to allow a single man connected with it, from the president down, to become really indispensable. As a result it had a competent understudy for every man in its employ and was able without inconvenience to its other business to mobilize at once a complete construction organization competent to handle even the unusual work before it.

Following out still further the idea of employing existing organizations, the contractor associated with him in the management of the commissary a firm which operates a large number of restaurants in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The facilities of this firm for purchasing large quantities of food and organizing and conducting a commissary capable of feeding 4,000 to 5,000 men are a great advantage, making possible the maintenance of an unusually excellent construction camp.

Every part of the organization from the constructing quartermaster down has the fullest confidence in the other divisions of the force, and there is not apparent a single point at which duties overlap or work is being duplicated.

Of the six divisions of the engineering department shown on the chart each has its own field parties and office force, with the exception of the last, whose duties naturally require little fieldwork. More than 75 men all told are included in this organization, counting the parties drawn as required from the engineer troops at the site.

The first work of the engineering force was to produce a topographic map on a scale of 200 ft. to the inch, showing 10 ft. contours. In spite of the undergrowth, which was 6 ft. high over most of the tract, this survey was completed and the map made in the incredibly short space of two weeks. On the map was located a layout which took care of all the units required by the standard cantonment plans. A more accurate topographic survey is being completed as rapidly as possible, taking contours at 2-ft. intervals, to furnish the basis for accurate design of the drainage and road systems. Meanwhile, the work of laying out the buildings, water lines, sewers and such roads as are immediately needed is being taken care of.

The urgent necessity for the completion of the cantonment required

that almost every phase of the work be started at once, and the layout and survey parties are kept extremely busy. Their time is saved to a great extent by placing at the disposal of the engineering force a number of light automobile trucks of a city delivery pattern, with which men and instruments can be quickly moved from place to place. Four-man parties are the rule, and 10 to 12 of them are in the field continuously.

The first problem with which the contractor was confronted was the assembly of all material and equipment at the site in the shortest possible time. This firm's general purchasing agent, in close touch with available markets, placed orders for staggering quantities of materials as fast as approved schedules could be forwarded from Washington. His office diary for the first two weeks of the work exhibits a significant monotony. Entry after entry reads:

"June.—Received authority from Washington to buy—"

"June.—Bought—"

Not an order on the list but was placed within a few hours after the receipt of the approved schedule. In the matter of spruce lumber alone, 22 saws scattered throughout New England were cutting material for the cantonment on the day following the award of the contract. Before July 1, the average daily total of lumber received at the site had risen above the required 30 cars.

Put Up 23-Room Office In Day

The vanguard of the contractor's forces reached the site on June 18, and on the following morning a double telephone switchboard was set up on scaffolding surmounting the eminence known as Boulder Hill, near the railroad yard. While trunk lines to Springfield and Ayer were being connected to these switch-boards and the two operators got to work, a general office building 36 x 306 ft. began to grow

(Continued on Page 4)

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Consul-General Here To Hold
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Fete Later On

The seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Portugal falling today, the occasion will be celebrated as a national holiday by Portuguese citizens in all parts of the world as well as at home. Consul General Oliveira will be at home to his friends between 4.30 and 6 p.m.

It was proposed to hold a fete and to devote the proceeds to the various Allied Red Cross Funds, but for lack of time in which to make the necessary preparations this has been postponed, and will not form part of the day's celebrations. It is expected that it will take place some time toward the latter part of this month.

In commemoration of the day the publisher of the local Portuguese weekly, "The Rotunda," is issuing a special number entitled "5 de Outubro."

BANDITS SEIZE AND HOLD 5 FOR RANSOM

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hinghwa, China, September 28.—Typhoons and bandit troubles make up the regular program in the Yungchun regions. Since 1911 bandit troubles have become indigestible. Raids are of daily occurrence. People are carried away and held for ransom. Five members of the Methodist Church near Taitien were recently carried away into the hills and are now held for a large ransom. The government has now proclaimed that more strenuous measures will be enforced. Bandits are to be executed without mercy. For a starter, one bandit was executed in Yungchun City last week.

Russian Boys Will Form New Scout Unit

To Have Official Enrollment At
Consulate Tomorrow
Afternoon

A new Scout unit—the Russian Boy Scouts—will come officially into being tomorrow at the Russian Consulate when they have their official enrollment at 4 p.m. A section of the Baden-Powell Scouts will be present for the ceremonies and to welcome the new unit. The movement was formulated under the auspices of the Russian colony, with Count Jezieraki at the head.

Temperance Union Will do War Work

Extending Activities To Making
Things For Men
At Front

The Shanghai Women's Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon in the Union Church Hall to discuss its plans for the year. It was decided to extend the activities of the body to include war work as well as temperance work.

Mrs. Beebe was elected to head a committee to decide the form this war work will take. The consensus of the opinion expressed was that something on the order of comfort bags for soldiers be made.

The members were urged to make certain a large attendance at the next meeting, on the first Thursday of November, when Dr. Margaret H. Polk will make an address on the question of cleaning up Shanghai morally. The meeting will be open to women only, but all women are invited.

Musical selections were given in the course of the meeting by Mrs. Malpas, as the piano, and Miss Rasmussen, who sang. Mrs. L. E. Canning was in the chair.

Speed And Efficiency

(Continued from Page 3)

around the platform. Before night it was walled, roofed and floored. By noon next day it was completed. This building contains an entrance lobby, a central corridor, two lavatories and 31 office and drafting rooms.

The lumber for this building and to start the contractor's camp was bought out of stock from near-by yards and delivered to the site almost immediately after placing the orders. The contractor's temporary camp, was started at the same time and pushed quite as rapidly. Work was slowed down in a few days after a housing capacity of approximately 3,000 had been reached, as it is impossible to develop the work to the point where the full quota of 5,000 men can be profitably employed during the first few weeks.

The classification yard of the Boston and Maine R.R. at one side of the site was immediately overtaken, and it was necessary immediately to build a new yard. For receiving and unloading materials, the Boston and Maine built seven tracks averaging 2,000 ft. in length, and in addition the contractor has under construction spurs and sidings totaling more than four miles. Two of these spurs, partly encircling the site, may be found useful later in supplementing the motor-truck transportation of sawed lumber.

Second-hand rails for the lines built by the contractor were not to be had from any railroad or contracting firm in New England. Nevertheless, it required but five days to lay down at Ayer all the rail needed. The contractor's purchasing agent, after failing to locate a nearer supply over the long-distance telephone, came to New York, walked with representatives of several railroads from Weehawken to Communipaw in Jersey City, and before reaching the end of his excursion had bought the tonnage of rail required. Not only the rail, but a sufficient supply of the old fish-plates needed to connect the varied weights and sizes, were delivered to the job before the local force was ready for them.

Mills Frame 550,000 Feet A Day

Carpenter labor is difficult enough to secure at this time, and practically all framing by hand has therefore been eliminated. Although Ayer is technically in the Fitchburg district, the Boston market for labor really governs the work, as practically all the men must be drawn from there. To keep these men continuously busy on progressive work, it is the object of the contractor to unload lumber scheduled for the buildings under way, frame it at the siding, load it on motor trucks and deliver it to the site without ever letting it touch the ground. For this purpose 14 sawmills and a clipper with a capacity in two 8-hour shifts of 550,000 ft. are provided.

At the start of the work, of course, deliveries of anything that was ready to ship had to be accepted, the material that was wanted for the building under way could not always be got at without unloading other cars, the storehouses at the siding were under construction as

well as the sawmills themselves and other temporary buildings, and it was not until the first week in July, after 10 of the mills had been set up, that this organization was going smoothly. Throughout the work it is expected that perhaps a third of the lumber will have to be piled before being sawed, and handled twice.

It is here that the work swarms with men. All the lumber unloaded must be passed through the mills and tallied whether worked or not. Moreover, at one end of this yard are the main storehouses, while at the other four blacksmith shops, the main garage and the fire station form another busy center.

Motor-Truck Transport System

At first as it is cut, the lumber is loaded into motor trucks and wagons forming a long line on the side of the sawmills away from the yard. In addition to the 33 army trucks, which are Kelly-Springfields, the contractor has already at the site 17 other large trucks, and 11 light Overland trucks. The trucks are, of course, loaded by hand. The large number of laborers employed, however, makes the process very rapid. The trucks are supplemented at present by 120 teams, which can transport from 11 to 2 tons at a trip.

Naturally, the first work started was on the buildings in two of the units nearest the railroad yard. This start will make it possible to carry the work in both directions around the main circle, and has also given the contractor an opportunity to complete some of the road grading, so that the more remote parts of the site may be reached without at the same time sacrificing any speed on the immediate work started.

Steam Shovels Busy

The grading is being done with three revolving steam shovels of 1-and 2-yd. size. They are being assisted in some of the grading necessary by a pair of Keystone excavators. Hand labor on installing the water and sewer systems is also being saved by three trenching machines of different patterns. For the most part these machines operate with considerable speed, but in a few places boulders and large roots which could not be blasted out have made handwork necessary. The soil is porous sand and gravel with a sufficient mixture of clay to make it stand for a short time after a trench is opened. In many parts of the field, however, sheeting is required in sewer trenches.

A few thousand yards of concrete at scattered locations will be required. The chief items are the lavatory foundations and floors, and the intake well for the water system. This latter will be built in a wood sheet-pile cofferdam, as it is 50 ft. in diameter and extends 30 ft. down to a stratum of water-bearing

gravel. Seven concrete mixers are on the site.

Temporary Water-Supply

At the time the site selected was under consideration, the civilian engineers now engaged at the camp conducted a test to determine whether the source from which Ayer draws its water-supply would be ample for the needs of the far larger camp. The Nashua River was not considered as a source of supply, because of known pollution. The town of Ayer pumps its water from a stratum of water-bearing gravel 25 ft. below ground surface at a point north of the camp. Additional pumps were secured, and the normal drain on these wells of less than 300,000 gal. a day was increased by more than 1,000,000 gal. without lowering the water table to any appreciable extent.

It was decided on the basis of this test that the Ayer system could supply the camp during the construction period and that the stratum of gravel tapped would be ample for the needs of the cantonment. It is planned to construct a well 50 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. deep, beside which the electrically driven pumping units for the camp will be installed. These pumps will deliver water to four 100,000-gal. redwood stave tanks, through a pair of 12-in. mains. Both these mains and the 8-in. line to the Ayer water system connect into a double line of 8-in. mains circling the camp, from which the supply from the various units is drawn and which is connected to the tanks.

The normal head from the tanks on the greater part of this distributing system is about 150 ft., to which, for fire service, 60 ft. will be added by means of a booster pump located on a bypass on a 16-in. main between the tanks and the distribution system. Should the demand draw down to any extent the water in the 50-ft. diameter well, additional wells will be sunk in the same general neighbor-

hood and water siphoned to the original well.

In addition to the fire protection thus afforded, the cantonment will have a complete fire department, one of the chemical engines belonging to which is already at the site for the protection of the work during construction.

Sewage Disposal By Filtration

Collecting sewers will circle the camp in a similar manner to the layout for the water mains and deliver sewage to a 24-in. main, extending to a 150,000-gal. pump well near the Nashua River east of the camp, from which a 4,000,000-gal. pumping unit will raise it and distribute it over 20 acres of natural sand filter beds.

The land acquired at the site of the water-supply and for the filtration beds, in addition to 1,000 acres or more north of the camp, where a hospital is to be built capable of accommodating 2 per cent of the force at the camp, will run the total acreage of the reservation up to 10,000.

The entire reservation will be circled by electric light and power lines, carried on poles, which will provide for a maximum lighting load of 800 kw. and for a power load for the pumps of 400 kw. additional. This current will be supplied by the New England Power Company, which is constructing an 8-mile 66,000-volt transmission line from Leominster to the cantonment. A temporary line is already in use for lighting the construction work, driving the contractor's saw and running his pumps.

Contractors' Offices Mounted

To cover the wide range of territory at the camp site, the contractor's manager and general superintendents as well as the chief engineer and any visiting officers of the company are provided with automobiles, at least 15 of which are in constant use. In addition, several of the labor foremen and others are mounted, 14 saddle horses being kept on the work for this

purpose. While it cannot be said that automobile riding over the roughly graded and as yet unpaved roads and through the brush is an unmixed pleasure, three sprinkling wagons are kept in continual use to mitigate the dust as much as possible.

Substantial progress being made at the work. On July 30 there were 399 buildings under construction, a

large percentage of them closed in; the main outfall sewer was built, and 60 per cent of all the sewer work was completed. There were then 6,400 men at work at the site, bending every energy toward the completion of the cantonment by September.

Much the same thing here described is going on at the 15 other cantonments.

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SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

Norman Ross Human Tuna Says McLane Of Olympics

Swimming Instructor Says It May Be a Generation Before Another Swimmer Equals Ross In All Around Ability; Twelve New A. A. U. Records To His Credit; One Mile Swim At San Diego Has Set The World Thinking About Portland Boy

San Francisco.—"Norman Ross is a freak, a human tuna," said Louis McLane, the swimming instructor of the Olympic club, and recently when he was informed that the great San Francisco swimmer had shattered a dozen records in his day's work at the San Diego regatta.

Ross covered the mile in 24 minutes 10 seconds, beating the record of 24:21 1-5 held by Ludy Langer. He made the 440 in 5:39 4-5, the 660 in 8:45, the 1,100 yards in 14:59 1-5, the 1,320 yards in 18:07 4-5 and the 1,540 yards in 21:10. All new records.

McLane explained that the tuna is the King of Mackerel and the most versatile of finned swimmers. It can reel off a thousand miles at a stretch and yet in a sprint moves so fast that it is compelled to use what swimmers call "the long turn."

Asked if he thought there was any doubt about the time recorded in the south, McLane replied:

"I am quite certain they are authentic. At my special request, and I was acting on behalf of the Olympic Club, the authorities who had charge of the regatta took the most elaborate precautions to prevent a great performance passing unrecognized. The swim took place in a lagoon untroubled by tides or currents. The distance marks were anchored securely to the beach."

"The club also afforded Ross all possible assistance. Coach Frank Foster was sent south to lend a helping hand. Although not a swimming expert, Foster is a master side tank strategist. He knows what to say to a nervous athlete at the precise psychological moment. Willie Von Poelnitz was there to keep the muscles of the swimmer supple."

"As a matter of fact, Norman Ross is beyond all comparison the greatest swimmer the world has seen, it may be a generation before his like is found again. I expect he will win the national half-mile at Atlantic City, the quarter a Neptune Beach, Alameda, and the ten-mile at St. Louis this season."

Norman Ross comes from Portland, Ore. He holds most of the Northwest swimming records. He came South to participate in the P. P. J. Exposition meet, and was a failure, chiefly because he was just recovering from an illness. He swam in promising style in the subsequent Coast championship meets but failed in competition with swimmers of championship caliber until March, this year. Then he went to New York, beat the best in the country in the 220, and did the distance in 2:22 1-5, a world's record.

He followed this up with 4:5 1-5 for the 660, at Detroit, a best ever, the 440 was accomplished on the way in the world's record time of 5:16 1-5. He swam the 100 meters in world's record time, at Chicago.

Ross rounded off the day at San Diego with seven firsts and twelve new A. A. U. records to his credit. The full list of accomplishments is as follows:

Distance	Record	Old mark
250 yds.	4:08 2-5	4:15
350 yds.	7:10	7:35 4-5
450 yds.	8:45 1-5	8:54 2-5
550 yds.	10:16 3-5	10:51 4-5
650 yds.	13:22 4-5	None
750 yds.	14:59 1-5	15:20 2-5
850 yds.	16:32	None
950 yds.	18:07 4-5	18:33 1-5
1,050 yds.	19:37	20:53
1,150 yds.	21:10	22:46 2-5
1,250 yds.	22:40	24:06 2-5
1,350 yds.	24:10	24:59 1-5

*Held by Daniels.
†Held by Langer.
‡Held by Kelly.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB
Arrangements for the Yacht Club's week end are as follows: Members will send their yachts to Woosung on Saturday on which day the tide ebbs at about 7 a.m. On Sunday, October 7, the third Challenge Cup race will be sailed on a triangular course outside Woosung. Details as to course will be given when weather conditions are known.

News-Brevities

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Denham returned to Shanghai by rail from Tsingtao yesterday. "Washed out" 30 miles below Tientsin, they spent the vacation at Tsingtao.

Dr. Kuo Ping-wen, dean of the National Higher Normal College and President of the Chinese-American Association of Nanking, has recently been made Honorary Advisor to Li Shun, the Military Governor of Kiangsu Province.

Mme. de Rossi, wife of the Italian Consul-General, has left Shanghai for a visit to Foochow.

The Dedication Festival at Holy Trinity Cathedral will be held next Sunday.

Mr. Frederic Coleman, American journalist, has gone from Tokio to Vladivostok, whence he will proceed to principal points in China. He expects to visit the Philippines also before returning to Tokio next month.

JOINS SALT GABELLE

Special Correspondence to the China Press
Tachow, Ku, October 1.—Mr. O. K. Berg, who has been employed in the Customs at Peking, has been appointed assistant District Inspector of Salt Revenue and stationed at Tachow. Mr. Berg succeeds Mr. A. F. Evans, who has gone to Dolonar, where he is District Inspector.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Need \$287,000,000 To Equip New Army

Washington, September 20.—The senate appropriation committee requests an additional appropriation from congress of \$287,000,000 to equip the total force of 2,000,000 men which is to be placed under arms this winter.

The United States is making its plans to have 2,000,000 men in France by next June, according to an announcement made today. The statement declares that the government requires all American shipping suitable for transport and that the present transport facilities will be strained within 60 days.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Iyo Maru	Sept. 24
Suwa Maru	July 31
For Liverpool	
Hitchi Maru	Sept. 1

For New York	
Suzuka	Aug. 3
Toyooka maru	Aug. 14
For San Francisco, etc.	
Ecuador	Sept. 17
H. Luckenbach	Aug. 28
Oranje	Sept. 18
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Oct. 1
Manila Maru	Aug. 21
Mexico Maru	Sept. 26
For Seattle	
Sado Maru	Aug. 30
Shidzuoka Maru	Sept. 17
For Vancouver	
Bessie Dollar	Sept. 17
Hazel Dollar	Sept. 3

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IN THE OFFICE, FORD BUILDING, WASHINGTON,
D. C., U. S. A.**

Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year... \$12.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month... \$1.00
SUNDAY, per Year... \$3.00
SUNDAY, per Month... \$0.25
Mailed to Outports, 10 cents per month, or
\$1.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Post Office, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1422 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATRENS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Overcast, gloomy, misty and damp
weather on our coasts. Signs of
a new cyclonic formation on the
Pacific, East of the Philippines.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 5, 1917

President Feng's New Mandates

THE Government Gazette of last Saturday contained three Presidential Mandates of importance, the first dealing with the convocation of a new Parliament, the second with the convening of a new National Council charged with the specific duties of revising and passing the Parliamentary Organisation and Election Laws, and the third outlawing Sun Yat-sen and his colleagues in Canton.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly what the Government's intentions in respect of these three mandates are; but general, semi-official opinion seems to be that the Government believes these mandates offer a reasonable compromise to the radicals, and thus afford a basis for co-operation with them. The more they are examined, however, the more difficult it is to believe that they are the work of a Government sure of its ground. The first mandate reads:

"The Convocation of Parliament is provided for in Article 53 of the Provisional Constitution. It is of paramount importance that with the revival of the Republican form of Government all organs of Government provided for in the Provisional Constitution should be established. The Ministry of the Interior is hereby instructed to establish in accordance with the precedent obtaining in the first year of the Republic a Special Bureau for the preparation of the convocation of the national Parliament, so that all matters connected with the election of members of Parliament can be facilitated."

The appeal to the Provisional Constitution is somewhat disingenuous, as the article that authorises the establishment of Parliament states that it shall be convened within ten months of the promulgation of the Provisional Constitution. If the date of first promulgation be taken as here referred to, then it is farcical to suppose that the mandate is issued in accordance with the Provisional Constitution. It is almost as bad to take the date of repromulgation, August of last year, as the date, for again the ten months have been considerably exceeded, and the Provisional Constitution says that the President shall convene Parliament, not begin to think of organising a body to prepare the way for a Parliament. By the time convocation is decided upon all the preparations are supposed to have been made. But none of the necessary preparations has yet been made, and no Bureau can follow the precedent obtaining in the First Year of the Republic.

The second mandate is equally in violation of the Provisional Constitution, and equally appears to indicate that the Government is desirous of strengthening its position *de facto* by an appeal to the *de jure*.

The second mandate reads: "The original Parliamentary Organisation Law and the Law Governing the Election of Members to the two Houses of Parliament were passed by the former National Council in the First Year of the Republic and promulgated by Yuan Shih-k'ai, the late President. But these laws, by their impracticability,

ity, have during the past few years produced many political crises, and the present circumstances demand that they should be speedily revised, and the high officials of the provinces, of Tibet, Kokonor and Mongolia, are hereby ordered to elect and appoint in accordance with the members of the National Council so that they may be able to arrive at Peking within a month and organise a National Council for the purpose of revising and passing Parliamentary Organisation and Election Laws. Apart from this function all other legislative functions shall be exercised by the Parliament convened in accordance with the law drafted by the new National Council, so as to show the importance to be attached to the Legislature."

The phrases italicised are significant, because it is impossible to do what they require, namely, to "elect and appoint in accordance with the law" a new National Council, for there is no law governing either election or appointment of members of this Council. It will be remembered that members of the Nanking Council were elected by the provincial assemblies in some cases, in others chosen by the military governors of the province, and in others again appointed by the provincial guilds in Shanghai. When the Nanking Assembly removed to Peking and began its work there it was enlarged by the addition of northern members who were virtually the representatives of Yuan Shih-k'ai. No law or regulation governed the constitution of that very mixed body known as the National Assembly, and the mandate therefore calls for the doing of the impossible.

Another point in the mandate that has given rise to comment is the fact that the duties of the National Council are strictly limited. The Council is to confine itself strictly to the revision and passage of the Parliamentary Organisation and Election Laws. What this means is by no means clear. If the Council is virtually nominated by the Government, as its appointment by the Provincial Authorities indicates very clearly that it will be, very drastic revision of the election and parliamentary laws may be expected.

Whether the whole constitution of parliament will be altered or not there is no means of knowing. There is a strong single-chamber sentiment in certain Government quarters, and it is quite possible that a Government-nominated Council will move in this direction. Again, there is a strong feeling in the same quarters that parliament, as constituted in the past, has been unwieldy, and it is certain that the new National Council, when it meets, will cut down both the number of members and the salaries to be enjoyed by them. It is to be noted that the National Council is to exercise no other legislative function. It has not yet been decided how or by whom the permanent Constitution is to be framed.

The third mandate roundly denounces Sun Yat-sen and his followers. It is matter for comment that the denunciation is confined to Dr. Sun and his immediate colleagues. By thus limiting the sentence of outlawry the Government is showing more moderate men, who have not thrown in their lot with Dr. Sun, but have as a matter of fact very openly dissociated themselves from him, that it discriminates between these men and the irreconcilables.

There is a very strong feeling that the Government wishes as far as possible to conciliate the opposition by showing at least a semblance of respect for law. The Government has three courses from which to choose: it may absolutely abide by the letter and the spirit of the law; it may openly set the law at defiance, deferring its actions by a declaration that the law has been so utterly defied in the last twelve months that there is nothing of it left; or it may attempt to steer a middle course, acting as it thinks best but seeking to give legal color to its action by lip service to the law.

This third course it has evidently decided to follow, hoping thereby to conciliate the moderate men in the Kuomintang. It is also suggested that, though the trouble in Hunan is at present pooh-poohed by the Government and made to appear as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, the Government fears that it may before long assume large proportions, and that the mandates, intended to be conciliatory, have been hurried out with a view to staving off trouble from that quarter.

In any event, President Feng's mandates have started the ball rolling again, and, we believe, in the right direction, for they indicate his desire for an understanding with the south and for unity and peace in China.

Correspondence

Another One Chloroformed!

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—Mr. S. S. McClure has just completed his tour of the Orient. Japan got him first, of course—he gets all Oriental visitors first, thanks to the Creator and a subsidised merchant marine. In Japan Mr. McClure saw many beautiful things, such as the inland sea, Kamakura, Fujiyama, plum blossoms, and geisha girls.

Being taken to view the beautiful pastoral life of the people at safe and harmonising distance, he was delighted. Charming men and demure women took him to theaters, got up banquets for him, reassured him on Japan's motives, and with chivalrous fervor declared their everlasting friendship for the United States of America. And everybody, everywhere, all the time, talked such beautiful "ke-chi!"

Mr. McClure left Japan satisfied, convinced, thoroughly impervious to any suggestion that such an interesting, industrious and charming people could be plotting any harm, or aggression—and (such is the peculiar trend of mind of the Japanophile) where it must be admitted, of course, that Japan is a little aggressive and her diplomatic statements must be taken the opposite of the way they read, quite ready to excuse—one must be liberal, you know.

Mr. McClure is a publisher, and in Japan he was quite naturally surrounded by the publicist element—the most faithful and most valuable servants of the military power in the country. He doubtless read all he could of Japanese current news, also doubtless thinking at the same time that such an investigation could not but disclose the truth of Japanese feeling and ambition. Can it be that a publisher of his experience failed to see that only one thing can be aimed at by a government with a "Kokusai" controlling one hundred per cent of the foreign news coming into Japan for the public to digest, and ninety-nine per cent of the Japanese news going out of Japan for the foreigner to swallow? And when Mr. McClure left the Sunrise Kingdom and passed to the mainland Japanese influences and Kokusai vernacular organs had gone long in advance of him from Mukden to the Gorges.

Thus Mr. McClure travelled from Peking to Hankow on the railway and from Hankow to Chungking on the upper Yangtze, and he has now returned to illumine the American people on Oriental questions and tell us that the Far Eastern Question is largely a fake. He is prepared to acquiesce in Japan's "Monroe Doctrine" which is no more a "Monroe Doctrine" than Germany followed when she took over Belgium "to keep France and Britain out." The fact that the Japanese have named their policy after the famous American principle is an insult to America, insinuating as it does that the only reason America has kept other powers out of Mexico and South America is because she wishes to gobble the same up herself when she gets ready.

It is evident that there are some people of education and experience who are yet deceived by a name. Mr. McClure wants us to excuse the Twenty-One Demands, overlook the Shantung aggression, forget the Tsingtao duplicity and be oblivious to the evil spectre which has not yet disclosed its shape but is today hanging over Peking. In return he comforts us with the conclusion that Japan can never subjugate the Chinese race anyhow, or if they do the Chinese will in time get their revenge by the peaceful absorption of their conquerors. Perhaps the apprehension of the western world over China is not altogether altruistic. Some comfort to the Chinese of two centuries hence, that they may absorb their conquerors—small comfort to the other nations of the Pacific basin whose apprehensions lie in this and the next decade.

Mr. McClure informs us in his interview for The Japan Advertiser published in THE CHINA PRESS of Sept. 30 that during his journey across China he spent seventeen days in another place he says three weeks among the Chinese people themselves. In that length of time he seems to have formed opinions which he considers worthy of publication on the Agriculture, Social Life, Morality, Religion, Literature and Political Problems of the oldest and most complex civilisation on earth. He says he saw no evidences of sickness and superstition, but admits that these exist. Surely, was he among the people? Which way did he look to escape the beggars with their hideous diseases and the idol shrines on every street corner?

Imagine taking a Chinese, ignorant of our language and placing him for seventeen days or three weeks on the lines of travel in America, and then expecting him to be able to communicate to his own people an understanding of western civilization! I had looked for a more mature judgment in a man of Mr. McClure's age and station. I hold nothing against Mr. McClure, but I feel that the immature conclusions of such men of influence are paying the way for irreparable damage to the country and people of America. Unwittingly, it is playing the Japanese game.

The unofficial visits of American men of influence to Japan give a grand opportunity to those agents of the Nipponese government whose duty it is to influence American public opinion to work in harmony with the official visits of such men as Baron Ishii to America. No pains are spared to make the very most of such opportunities.

The things which make such favorable impressions on the American visitor to Japan for the first time may be very misleading. Let us remember that when the first news bulletins of German atrocities began to go out they were flatly disbelieved by a majority of Americans and many Englishmen. Before the outbreak of

Silk Swindle Runs Into Millions

(From the American Silk Journal)

Next to precious stones and metals, silk is probably the most important thing swindlers lend themselves to handling as being a valuable commodity. The New York wholesale silk district not infrequently affords evidence of some swindling operation in silks involving quantities of finished goods or raw material.

Consider also the number of silk culture swindling schemes exploited in this country from time to time on the false claim that fortunes can easily be made through the growing of silks in America, to say nothing of a number of silk "fences" it is claimed exist and against which it seems difficult to obtain convincing evidence.

But one of the greatest silk swindling schemes yet recorded in the annals of any court of law is perhaps that which is revealed by Edward H. Smith, writing in the World Magazine. It is a remarkable and absorbing story, the writer having undoubtedly been inspired to tell of this extraordinary silk swindle by the recent publication of a news despatch from Paris, stating that Armand Deperdussin, the famous aeroplane builder, was convicted of frauds in the sum of \$5,000,000, and that he was immediately released under suspended sentence, owing to his war services to the nation.

This extraordinary story of the man Deperdussin tells how, beginning life as a poor chemist's apprentice, he was later a clerk, a traveling salesman, the proprietor of a little cabaret in Brussels, a banker for a sideshow, a programme seller before a Brussels cinema show, publisher of a theatrical newspaper, manufacturer of electric signs, operator of a telescope at the 1890 Paris Exposition—what not?

At an early period of his life Deperdussin had worked for a silk merchant, so that he knew something of this poetic industry. He now reentered it on his own responsibility. During the Russo-Japanese War he is said to have cornered the French supply of pongee silk and to have made a fine profit. This appears to have been the initial episode in a series of silk transactions whose final result set France reeling.

One morning M. Armand Deperdussin, minor capitalist and silk speculator, presented himself at the offices of the Credit Industriel et Commercial with the request for a large loan. On what security? Just this: He had bought a large stock of silk for a million francs and had already resold it, for delivery three months hence, to certain merchants. The selling price was him a large profit. He wanted the money to pay for his silk. He would pay on delivery to the merchants in three months. So! Did he have the silk? Could he show the orders from the merchants? Most certainly. The bank made the loan.

In a month or two he came again, wanting a larger loan on the same basis. This time he had made a greater purchase and resold at a profitable price. The bank again lent him money. Soon afterward the first loan came due and was promptly paid with full interest. Evidently, Armand Deperdussin was on his way to a fortune. He was some sort of genius, this man. How in the world did he manage to underbuy the great silk merchants in this way and then resell them at such profits? Ah, well! That was not the business of the bank so long as he paid his debts—and he always did. Such a man could owe as many million francs as he wished. He was worth the confidence.

So now this man was apparently getting richer every month. He began to be seen about Paris wherever gayety and spending were in fullest swing. His wife, whom he had divorced, came in life and later remarried. He began to be conspicuous for his extravagant wardrobe and her husband for his generosity.

This was going on about 1910 when aviation set out on its enormous vogue. A short time before this date Georges Feure, a Parisian artist and now member of the Legion of Honor, went to Deperdussin with drawings of a monoplane on which he had taken out patents. He needed capital to build his machine, and Deperdussin had the men came to an agreement. Deperdussin would furnish the capital if Feure would give him a half interest in the inventions. Feure had made his famous transchannel flight shortly before. All France, all Europe, was excited about the new science of the air. There was a great future for the aeroplane builder.

The two men became partners and exchanged agreements. In that of Feure was the agreement that within a given time he was to make a flight of several miles in a machine of his own invention. Failing to comply with this clause his patents and business were to revert to Deperdussin.

The business soon belonged to the lucky Deperdussin, who Feure stood without the pale, cursing and charging unfair dealing. He has always claimed that an imperfect or deficient motor was furnished him for

the flight and that he was thus "done" out of his rights.

The jovial Deperdussin, lucky from birth, sailed serenely ahead making aeroplanes. In a miraculously short time he challenged Louis Bleriot as the master monoplane builder of France. In 1912 he sent Jules Vedrins to the great air festival in Chicago and won the Gordon Bennett Cup with one of his machines. The French and Russian Governments soon heaped him with contracts for military machines. He came out with the proposal to build armed and armored aerial fighters. In short, he came in a year or two to be the predominant figure in the aeroplaning, automobiling and sporting life of France. The great clubs threw open their doors to him; the President of the Republic received him and discussed matters of national importance. The City of Paris looked upon him as a hero, as a colossus.

And what a hero he was! His munificence, his golden dalliance knew no ends. His wife was now perhaps the most brilliantly gown woman in France; he himself an exactitude of fashion. He supported three automobiles, bought three chateaux in various parts of France, purchased and equipped three aerodromes including the famous field at Rheims. In Paris, in the Rue de Turin, at No. 11, he opened and supported a hospital for aeronauts. Here injured aviators were treated with special care by selected surgeons. His factory in the Rue des Entrepreneurs increased constantly in size and output. The army was being supplied mainly with his machines. Finally, in 1912, the poor chemist's apprentice was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Surely he was a millionaire over and over. He must have been to spend such streams of money. He gave \$100,000 to send the team to Chicago to win the Bennett Cup. He offered \$20,000 in prizes for the Rheims meet. And what streams he spent himself. The cafes of the boulevards knew him no better than those of Montmartre.

In August, 1913, however, Paris woke to look upon the shattered idol it had made. Armand Deperdussin was in Cell No. 16 of the Sante prison, ruined and disgraced, charged with forgery and fraud. The Credit Industriel et Commercial charged him with defalcations to a total of about \$6,000,000. Thirty million francs! Parbleu!

And it was true. The man and all his wealth were a straight swindle. If you would know how amazing an imposture the whole thing was, listen to M. Deperdussin testifying in court:

"I told the bank that I had bought silk to the amount of one million francs in January and had sold it for 1,125,000 francs, to be paid in April. The bank advanced me the 1,000,000 francs, but, of course, I had to repay the money plus the interest in April. To arrange for this I went back to the bank in February and told of a new deal involving 1,500,000 francs on terms similar to the other. I thus obtained the money to pay off the amount falling due in April, and every month I repeated the scheme, each time having to increase the amount of the pretended deal."

"Finding the time of three months too short, I got the bank to agree to a four months' term and then a six months' term. The last operation reached the amount of sixteen million francs."

Deperdussin might have kept up the deceit much longer, save that his terrific spending ran away with him, so that he was no longer able to keep ahead of his interest charges. This despite the fact that his new aeroplane works were yielding him \$200,000 a year net. It was shown in court that he was spending at the rate of a million dollars a year—five million francs!

All this came about in the Fall of 1913. The great lie of Deperdussin was upset at last. He was in a cell, had confessed his guilt, would no doubt be sent to prison for a long term. Gone forever was all his glory. Meanwhile the law delayed, investigating, postponing. A year passed. Just a year. Then the conflagration broke out all over Europe. The aeroplane works of the bankrupt Deperdussin assumed heroic importance. The man awaiting condemnation had steadfastly refused to sell his patents or his machines to Germany, whereas he had given them to France.

It was the Deperdussin luck, was it not? The other day the court found him guilty of forgeries and swindles aggregating \$5,000,000 and condemned him to five years of servitude. In the next breath the officers of the court recalled that this man had made war aeroplanes against the common foe. What did six millions matter in a time like this! Sentence was suspended.

The Great War the majority of cultured people in these countries disbelieved even Germany's professional and acclaimed war aims. "Why," they exclaimed, "a nation of such artistic, educated, and industrious people could never commit themselves to such things."

Where the German was bluff and outspoken, the Oriental is astute and impressive. "Things are not always what they seem," even to men who have travelled for six months and stopped at hotels run for foreigners in these countries.

The Japanese honor a good fighter. They admire the Germans, and respect this trait of character. Surely

they can not be blamed for secretly scorning many of our Americans who are won over so easily. If the whole American race are of the same caliber Nippon is wasting much money in her feverish fleet building. "Peaceful conquest" is much the cheaper method. But there still obstinately remain, notably up and down the Pacific slope, some hard-headed men whom Mr. McClure will be unable to convince, and Americans in the Orient are beginning to believe that a man who is hard to fool has his hand on the wheel in the White House today. Thanking you, etc.

Yours truly,
Formerly Chloroformed.

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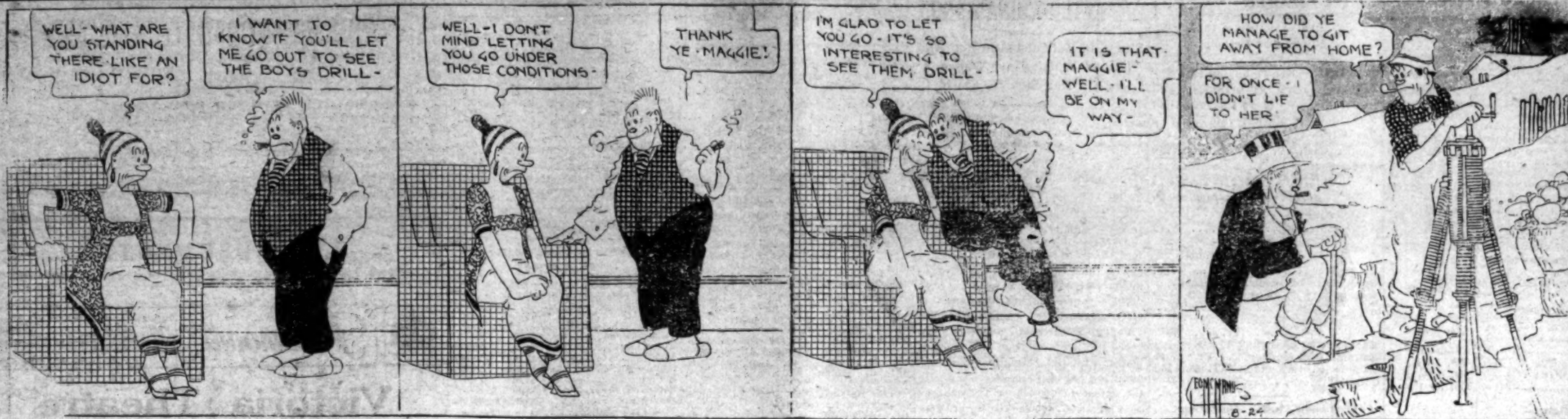
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

What the Doctor Has Done In This War

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

War is not all destruction and tearing down. In an earlier day it was rightly regarded not merely as a terrible evil in itself, but as the fertile mother of plagues and calamities of all sorts. It was no mere coincidence, but the bitter fruit of age-long experience, which made the litany of the church service group so closely together its prayers for deliverance from battle and murder and from

sudden death, from plague, pestilence and famine, good Lord deliver us."

For the first time in history modern civilization and modern science have succeeded in breaking the connection between war and pestilence, war and famine, so that on the longest and bloodiest front of this terrible world-war there is neither pestilence nor famine, save in the unhappy regions occupied by Germany—which are outside of civilization.

Nor is this a trival or incidental

accomplishment. On the contrary, it strikes at the very heart of the deadliness of war. Up to a century ago the heaviest slaughter in war was always among non-combatants. In the famous Thirty Years War it is estimated that the population of central and western Europe was reduced from thirty millions to less than fifteen millions, and yet during the whole of that time there were only forty important battles fought, and their total death casualties did not reach half a million.

All the rest of the frightful sweeping away of life was from plague and famine, which not only followed in the wake of the armies, but mowed down the combatants themselves.

Nor was the deadly work of these fierce partners of war—the terrible Triple Alliance of the Plague, Pestilence and Famine—confined to the civil populations. They played equal havoc in the ranks of the armies themselves. Even as recently as the days of Gustavus Adolphus that great captain is said to have broken up his Winter quarters and begun his Summer campaign nearly two months earlier than he had intended, because at the rate at which his soldiers were dying from disease in their huts and barracks he would soon have had no army left to campaign with!

Numerous instances are on record where armies which had waged victorious battle in the open field all Summer have gone into Winter quarters and there wasted away so rapidly from disease that they were not strong enough to take the field again in the Spring without heavy reinforcements. Turenne the great marshal of Louis XIV. declared that hospitals were "the graveyard of an army."

In fact, until fifty or sixty years ago there never was a war known in which the death rate among the soldiers in the field, from disease, was not five to ten times as great as that of deaths in battle and from wounds. As lately as our own Civil War, for instance, the death rate was almost exactly six from disease to one from battle casualties. In the Spanish-American war and in the Boer war the ratio was about five to one. In the Russo-Japanese war it fell in the Japanese army to about three to one, while this present war has more than reversed the ancient proportion and brought the deaths from disease—so far as the data are available—to about one-tenth of those in battle and from wounds! And in some sections of the

front there is reason to believe that it is even lower than this.

So great, indeed, has been the triumph of life-saving, of the constructive side of the war, that there is good reason to believe—although, of course, all the data for final conclusion are not yet available—that this tremendous war, with all its appalling multiplication of engines of destruction, with its daily rain of tons upon tons of explosives, its bombs that are dropped from the sky, its guns that can kill across the width of a country and its fiercely incessant fighting—"five Waterloos a week," as one officer is said to have described it—is no more wasteful of human life than its predecessors of half a century ago, and far less so than those of the Napoleonic era.

In fact, its fatalities, so far as it is possible to estimate them from the lists hitherto published, checking up those admitted by one side by those claimed by the other, would seem to run somewhere in the neighborhood of 7 or 8 per cent per annum of the total number under arms. Which is not very far from the annual death rate of our Civil War—about 7 per cent per annum, when, in the style of warfare which then prevailed, an army which fought more than two important battles in one Summer was doing wonders.

Medical science has fought the dragon of war to a draw, although not to a finish as yet.

How has this victory upon the deadliest side of war been won? A glance at the faces of the soldiers tells the story. I have seen hundreds of regiments, thousands of platoons, in their camps, on the exercise grounds, marching along the roads, going up to or coming back from the trenches at the front, changing lines from one army to the other, entraining and detraining at the great railroad stations, and never have I seen anywhere, in forty years of careful and affectionate observation of the genus humanum in time of peace such a vigorous, freemoving, clear-eyed, fresh-colored set of athletes in the literal "pink of conditions."

The thing is so universal that it is overwhelming—from Sheffield to Soissons, from Melbourne to Messines—the shock of sheer pleasure, to the eye of the physical trainer, from the swiftness of the ranks of every regiment that one sees on the march. One gets to actually looking out for the exceptions, to think of each new rippling line of horizon blue or khaki that one

meets streaming down on one side of the crowded road, while the flood of artillery and transport pours past on the other: "This one is going to be the exception. Here come the misfits that have been kept in the back-ground. These men will show the combings of conscription or the hard ship of the trenches or the racking nerve strain of the thundering bombardments." But each time you are agreeably disappointed.

Ruddy, sweating and leaning well into their pack-straps, caked with mud or powdered with dust, still they were covering the ground easily and in workmanlike fashion from the hips, head up, eyes bright, foreheads unwrinkled. Cheerful, smiling, often singing, gazing one another or playing practical jokes as they tramp along, rippling from head to heel with the sheer joy of physical fitness and vigor—the glory of the flesh—they look as if they had not a care in the world and are ready for anything. Like Lancelot's heroes of old Greece, "Who with a frolic welcome met the thunder and the sunshine."

The armies in France today, including our lean, wiry and sunburnt, splendidly conditioned boys from the Mexican border, are a triumphant proof of what can be accomplished by an intelligent combination of physical training, splendid feeding and the most watchful and expert of sanitary care.

So superbly has the combination worked that the men in the camps and in the trenches have actually, outside of battle casualties and wounds, a lower disease rate and a lower death rate from disease than the armies of the respective countries have in their barracks in times of peace, and, of course, far below that of the average civil population.

Even through the awful weather of last Winter—the worst in twenty years—not merely coldest, but stormiest, when flooding rain and driving sleet and bitter frost and whirling snow alternated with one another against a background of bottomless mud right up to the middle of April, there were actually less influenza and sore throat, pneumonia and bronchitis in the trenches than there were in Paris or London or New York.

Still more unexpected and incredible, all through one of the savagest and severest Winter campaigns ever fought, under an unprecedented strain of continuous exposure to the elements in their bitterest and most vicious forms—one of the longest and most gruelling runs to which the human automobile has ever been submitted—there was less rheumatism than in a great city hospital during the same months! In fact, this supposedly typical disease of damp, cold and exposure was astonishingly rare, and most of it of the so-called muscular variety.

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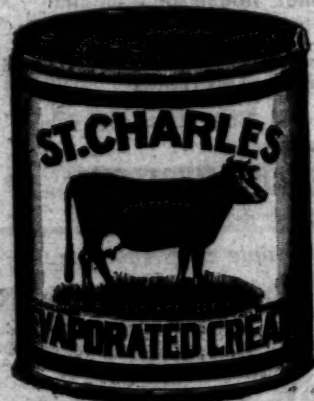
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Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Dividend 1,000,000Head Office:
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L. R. BRENNER,
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President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

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Societe Anonyme.

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Deposits (June 30, 1917)

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Current accounts in both tails and

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K. P. CHEN,
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\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per

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the monthly minimum balance.

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in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the

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Manager.

Commercial Bank of

China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

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Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

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securities. Bills discounted.

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daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 8	10.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
13	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
17	7.00	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
20	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 6	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kure maru	Jap.	Alexander
9	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
15	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Iisaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	7.00	Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Sakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 13	7.00	Liverpool via ports	Kilano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	..	London etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	..	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 5	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pakin	Br.	B. & S.
5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangte	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
12	7.30	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 5	1.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.M.
6	6.00	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.M.
8	2.00	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	S.M.M.
8	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengchi	Jap.	S.M.M.
9	7.00	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.M.
12	3.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
12	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 5	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Sangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	M.N.	do	Isuzu	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Tsukuro	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Changun	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangte	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Keelung maru	Jap.	S.M.M.
8	M.N.	do	Isuzu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Loongwe	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Chungking	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	M.N.	do	Sanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

*A.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 4	Ningpo	Kiangte	9012	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.	ELYN
4	Hongkong	Anhui	1856	Br.	B. & S.	SW
4	Manila	Australian	6365	Fr.	M. M. Co.	CMW
4	Dairen	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.M.	SMRW
4	Foochow	Hungling	968	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSK
4	Hankow	Tucko	692	Chi.	Tuck Wo	NSW
4	Hankow	Shangyang maru	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
4	Hankow	Tatung	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NIKW
4	Hankow	Changun	1882	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
4	Cruise	Store Nordiska	1280	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
4	Cruise	Store Nordiska	696	Dan.	C.N.T. Co.	9 p

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 4	Dairen	Kumano maru	5147	Tab.	N.Y.K.
4	Hankow etc.	Kiangte	2101	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
4	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	1915	Br.	B. & S.
4	Newchwang	Shenking	560	Br.	B. & S.
4	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	Hankow etc.	Yohany maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	Hankow etc.	Kiangte	1854	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	Ningpo	Kiangte	1012	Chi.	C.M.F. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Philip, will leave on Friday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Sangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Oct. 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from post N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, Oct. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave

For Southern Ports

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, October 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsinchi Capt. A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 5, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain B. Hansen, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on October 19. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on November 9, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on Oct. 6, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHSAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHSAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on October 22, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Korea Maru 18,000 tons, Capt. T. Ota, will be despatched on Monday, October 8. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For passage apply to Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 10 a.m. Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagasaki, Foyang, Tamsing, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The ss. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chienan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Ningpo.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hainan, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHSAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, FOOCHOW ROAD.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

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S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Jan. 3, 1918

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Jan. 12, 1918

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Wireless Interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Agent.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.

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(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

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(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, 13

(For Hongkong) arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" (13,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Nov. 8, 9

arr. leave.

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Oct. 17, 19

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Oct. 19, 22

arr. leave.

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BBN	Apr. ..	Decidee	Fr-g-b.	680	10	..	..	..
Int. DW	Apr. ..	D de Lagree	Fr-g-b.	..	..	..	..	..
E.J.	Aug. 29	Kinsha	Br-g-b.	160	6	..	..	..
ODW	Sept. 24	Monocacy	Am-g-b.	243	4	..	..	..
PAOB	Apr. 14	Samat	Am-g-b.	243	4	..	..	..
PAOB	Aug. 6	Villalobos	Pr-g-b.	150	..	..	..	..
S.M.	Aug. 24	Woodcock	Br-g-b.	150	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver	.. \$546.12	St. Louis	.. \$689.57
Seattle	.. 557.21	Toronto	.. 724.62
Portland	.. 574.13	Buffalo	.. 739.47
San Francisco	.. 629.33	Montreal	.. 750.35
St. Paul	.. 670.94	Boston	.. 758.05
Chicago	.. 697.30	New York	.. 759.28

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

I. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai	Oct. 2, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai	Oct. 18, 1917
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai	Oct. 29, 1917
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai	Nov. 26, 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Perala Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

Business and Official Notices



SHANGHAI

No dia 5 de Outubro, Aniversário da Proclamação da República Portuguesa, O Consul-Geral terá muito prazer em receber a colônia portuguesa, no Consulado Geral, das 4.30 as 6 horas da tarde.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-Geral.



Consulate-General for
Portugal, Shanghai

On the 5th instant, the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Portuguese Republic, a reception will be held at this Consulate-General from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

15348

ELECTRICITY

What Does It Offer You?

The vast development in the field of electricity promises a still more wonderful future. The I.C.S. offers practical training in every kind of electrical work.

EDISON, the world's foremost electrical inventor says:

"I have watched the progress of the I.C.S. almost from the very beginning. While your rapid growth may be marveled at by some, to me it is easily understood, because I realize the practical value that is lacking in and know something too of the success attained by many ambitious men who have taken your courses. May your splendid institution continue to grow and flourish that the world will come to appreciate the actual worth of an I.C.S. trained man."

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures success, progress, advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

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Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
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282 Courses Of Thorough, Practical
Salary-Raising Training

Test out this notice. Write your address on the margin. Also write the training that interests you if it is not in the above list. You will promptly receive catalog and full information Address.

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China Agency L.C.S.
111 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI.

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PROF. MONTES'

Dancing Academy

ARGENTINE TANGO

AND

MAXINE BRASILIENNE

Special classes for children. For full particulars, apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

15393 O.28.

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TO LET

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Phone to us, Central 2601, or write to 10 Canton Rd.

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NOTICE

The undersigned beg to notify that they have opened an Agency at Shanghai, situated at No. A. 51 Kiangle Road, and have appointed Mr. T. Chow as Agent at Shanghai.

Please address all inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides to the above named agent:

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Company, Ltd.

Changsha, Hunan.

15389

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways and d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following materials:

70,000 well selected Red Bricks: 1st quality,
100,000 well selected Grey Bricks: 1st quality,
to be delivered at Lokawei Station. Sealed tenders will be accepted up to October 10th.

Office: 75 Avenue Dubail.
M. COURSIER,
General Manager.

15341

Royal Asiatic Society.

North China Branch

The opening Meeting of the Session will be held in the Society's Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Friday, October 5th, at 5.30 p.m. when a Lecture will be given by E. C. WILTON, Esq.

on
"The Boundary Provinces of Western China."

The Meeting is open to the Public. ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

15353

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 264.

OWING to interruption of the Line between Tchow and Hwang Ho Ya by flood, commencing from 1st October until further notice, our mail trains will be run and ordinary tickets be issued to and from Pukow and Hwang Ho Ya only and our local trains to and from Liang Wang Chuang and Tchow only. The public will be duly notified as soon as arrangements for transhipment of passengers between Tchow and Hwang Ho Ya and Tientsin and Liang Wang Chuang are made.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, 1st October, 1917.

15352

ENGINEERS WANTED

With a view to increase our Engineering Staff in the near future, we invite Chinese Engineers, specialised in Mechanical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering, with practical experience, to apply to the undersigned, without having recourse to introduction by private friends.

Z. T. K. WOO,
Hanyang Iron & Steel Works,
Hanyang.

15210

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"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —
— OF QUALITY —

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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

International Recreation Club

39th Gymkhana Meeting

10th October, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 11.30 a.m.

The Total Net Proceeds of the Meeting will be devoted to the North China Relief Funds and the British Red Cross Funds.

ENTRIES close at 6 p.m. Saturday, October 6, 1917, at the Club House.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

15349

FOR SALE

The Central Garage Company, Ltd.
(in Voluntary Liquidation)

The business of the above Company is for sale as a going concern, including Building, Plant, Motor Cars, Tyres and other stocks.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

ERIC M. ROSS,

Liquidator.

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15354

Smoked Cod's Roe

75 cents per lb

American Salt Mackerel

60 cents each

Salt Anchovies

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Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Telephone North 639

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

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"Touting" and the Mixed Court

are fully discussed in
this Week's Issue of

MILLARD'S REVIEW

Out Tomorrow Morning.

Since about everybody of importance in Shanghai and the outports is reading Millard's Review every week, it should be a good place for your advertisements.

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Ring Doubling Frame

FOR COTTON SPINNING

Ready for immediate delivery, no objection to second-hand.

Please state particulars to the Manager of

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15277

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
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Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai. 15238

HOME COMFORTS can be

had at 6 Quinsan Gardens.

Well-appointed rooms;

piano, sanitary kitchen,

and the best of table at

lowest rates.

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TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

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15285

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Phone 1945

To let, at No. 8, cozy attic rooms, big and small, facing south, suitable for bachelors or small family. Kitchen under the special supervision of the proprietress.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two comfortable rooms, well-furnished, bathroom and verandah, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

15268

TO LET, a furnished flat, or single room, in Range Road. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

15392 O.7.

TO LET, furnished bedroom, bathroom attached, board optional, 41 Carter Road.

15332 O.5.

TO LET, furnished housekeeping flat, 3 extra-large rooms, verandah, kitchen, bath, telephone. Rent 50 taels. Route Say Zoong. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

15335

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO rooms with bathroom attached, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, wanted by family. Central situation. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

15397 O.5.

MISCELLANEOUS

GOOD HOME offered to black kitten. Apply to Box No. 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

15388 O.5.

EXPERT hairdresser (lady) desires engagement for hairdressing on monthly terms. Will call at residence. For particulars, apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

15391 O.6.

HOUSES TO LET

FOUR-roomed house, near tram, for rent. French Town. Modern bath, etc. Apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

15394 O.7.

TO LET, in a private house, in Western district, a furnished room, with or without board. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

15392 O.7.

TO RENT: No. 73 Route Vallon, from September 15th. Detached residence, tennis lawn, Tls. 125 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15322

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15323

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COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER desires overtime work after 5 p.m., Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

15399 O.7.

WANTED, position as stenographer by American young lady. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

15355 O.6.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer, with good knowledge of French, seeks employment in allied or neutral firm. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

15338 O.5.

YOUNG American, at present employed, desires to better himself; has knowledge of shipping, importing, exporting and Customs routine. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

15324 O.7.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced typist and stenographer. Preference given to one having experience in import and export work. Allied or neutral nationality. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

15390 O.4.

WANTED: young man, experienced in general office work, to take joint charge of outport office. Good prospects for suitable man. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

15350 O.6.

COMPRADORE WANTED: A high-grade compradore is wanted by an American corporation. Must be an educated, English-speaking business man of highest commercial qualifications, known to the more important trade, influential in business getting. Substantial security, or guarantee will be required. Attractive terms to the right man. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

15340 O.10.

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GARAGE to let, 639 Rue Ratard, with electric light, water and chauffeur's quarters. Taels 10 per month. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

15398 O.7.

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WANTED, competent Chinese young men for business positions. Let the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Evening School of Commerce help you in a course of stenography, accountancy, salesmanship or advertising. Catalog on request.

15396 O.12.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST or stolen, small black-and-white Japanese dog (male Nagoya Chin). Owner will be grateful for return or for information leading to recovery. Reward, if necessary. 85 Broadway, telephone 4254.

15340

LOST—r Pekinese dog, black and white, in neighborhood of French Park. Finder communicate with telephone 867, or 25 Rue Moliere. Reward if necessary.

15364 O.6.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one International Savings Society Premium bond, has been carried by holder for fourteen months. To be sold at reasonable rate, for cash. Apply to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

15344 O.5.

FOR SALE: a nearly new Hammond Multiplex typewriter, perfect condition, used only a short while for private correspondence only. What offers? Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

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